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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1

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3. Practical chemistry was taught at the technical university; there was little emphasis or concern for theoretical studies. The work course included simple courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, military science, and politics.

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4. [redacted]
[redacted] the chemical laboratories in the mining institute although not in excellent condition, were adequate for the purposes of training given. However, this condition of adequacy prevailed only in the older, long-established institutions. 25X1
5. With reference to the success of former students, [redacted] interesting comparison between the well and the poorly trained. The poorer students (largely, again, the former workers or children from worker's families), were not assigned to technical positions; they entered, instead, the policy or economy elements of the machine construction industries. These people today are the leaders of the industries. [redacted] there appeared to be an improvement in the quality and leadership after World War II. 25X1
6. [redacted] technical research institute. The activities of this institute consisted largely of writing books, running tests for other groups, and doing some unidentified studies of materials of construction. [redacted] In this research institute there were activities in the fields of research for aircraft, welding, and gas turbine design. The materials testing laboratory was well equipped, but a great deal of the work was on a service level. The research institute had good scientific and technical specialists in its instrument design construction section. 25X1
7. The government, recognizing the value of science, has continually tried to bring the level of science up in the USSR. The greatest attraction now offered is financial gain. The improvement of Soviet scientific conditions is still hampered, however, by the lack of qualified professors, although [redacted] there has been general improvement in Soviet science and technology over the years. There was no definite established technical policy in the machine-building industry; hence, the designers were permitted to perform their jobs much as they pleased. There was evident lack of interest in seeing through new ideas, it being easier to keep existing machinery and accept existing specifications where they existed. 25X1
- [redacted]
- It was interesting to note that because welding was so widely employed in the USSR, welders themselves are periodically retrained.
8. In regard to the supply of tungsten now coming in from China, [redacted] up through the year 1946, tungsten carbide tool material was still very scarce in the USSR. In regard to the low quality of Soviet manufactured machine tools, [redacted] the chief reasons were for their poor-wearing quality and their lack of precision. The reason for such a strong tendency in building up the welded aircraft frames and other military equipment, is that the Soviets realized that extrusions or rolled sections would be better than welded parts, but that a compromise would have to be made. [redacted] the fact that the Soviets manufactured a great deal of equipment with poor surface finish was due to lack of equipment and machine tools. 25X1
9. [redacted] nonferrous metals could be cast continuously but [redacted] the problem of ferrous metals was one of great difficulty and it would take perhaps ten years to solve. 25X1

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